

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
One Year \$5 00
Three Months 1 50
One Month 50
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

It is singular that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have so completely hoodwinked the people of the South that they cannot see that this raid, which they assume was in behalf of slavery, has already destroyed more than half the assessed value of that species of property. The value of slave property throughout the South has been reduced one half or more. And why? Was it because the property in negroes was imperiled by the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency?—was it because Abraham Lincoln triumphed in the canvass of 1860? Certainly not. The Congress of the United States was against him. He was tied hand and foot, and would have been at the mercy of Congress even for the necessary appropriations to keep the wheels of Government going. Abandoning, however, all advantage, under the lead of South Carolina (always disloyal), the cotton States were plunged into the vortex of revolution—and for what? Was it to secure more thoroughly the rights of the people of that section, or to preserve more securely the rights of property?

The leaders of a class of desperate politicians in the South, whose chief business for years past had been "to fire the Southern heart," and to plunge the cotton States into revolution, triumphed over the people of their section, and led them blindfolded into this crusade against the Government, that a dissolution of the Union might follow. Already the people of the South are experiencing some of the blessed privileges of a separate Government—privileges dearly bought, and yet not half realized.

They have the privilege of paying one dollar per pound for Rio coffee; of paying from forty to fifty cents per pound for bacon; of going barefooted; of being half dead. While these prices range for the common staples of life, money has almost disappeared, so scarce has it become among the people. The staple productions of their section have no market; the value of slave property has been more depreciated by this rebellion, in the short space of ten months, than it could have been by the most unfriendly legislation of a century, in the Government of the Union.

What have the people accomplished in the way of self government? They have brought under the control of a lawless gang of politicians, who are leagued together in a general scramble for power. They are under a miserable despotism, and are fast approaching an absolute monarchy. This would be the inevitable end of a separate Government, including the seceded States. The common people who are now oppressed and overburdened would dwindle into mere serfs, and have a debt entailed upon them that a century would not wipe out, while the rice and cotton lords would monopolize the offices and perpetuate themselves in power.

These lordlings pretend that the rebellion is in behalf of the institution of slavery. This is the sheerest humbug. Everybody who knows anything about the management of negroes is well aware that as slaves the negroes are contented and happy. Left to their own management they are good for nothing. As slaves, they are well fed, moderately worked, comfortably clothed and well quartered. To preserve the Union is to maintain the institution of slavery as it was. To promptly put down this rebellion is a necessity to the South that all who are not madly blind must see.

If the war should continue, of what use can this population be to the South? If the war is ended and the Union restored, business will assume its wonted channels, and this idle class in the South again be disciplined to the field service, where their labor becomes a material part of the wealth of the nation.

In the present war, nothing is more commendable than the fact that the general commanding have been selected without regard to political opinions. Gen. McClellan, now commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, was a Douglas Democrat in the late canvass, and earnestly urged his election. Notwithstanding this, the Governor of Ohio, himself a Black Republican of the deepest dye, when it became necessary to select an officer to command the Ohio regiments, had that proper regard for the lives of men which made him choose the best man to be found, without regard to political opinions. How excellent was that choice! Is proved by the victories of Western Virginia. How profitable it is to Kentucky is shown by the confidence the Kentuckians have in him, in consequence of the conservative course he adopted in his correspondence with Mr. Buckner, when that rebel against Kentucky commanded the State forces.

Gen. Rosecrans, whom we rank next to McClellan in military capacity, and perhaps his superior, was a warm believer and actor in the faith and principles of the good statesman of Illinois. Halleck is said, also, to have been one of that great-minded corps of patriots who resisted all the dangerous attacks of Breckinridge and Abolitionists Halleck, whose firm and wise course, notwithstanding the bitter assaults of ultraists, has met the approval of all, was also of the Douglas faith.

It is remarkable that an administration coming into power, as did that of Mr. Lincoln, should employ so many who violently opposed his election. Major General Butler was a violent and ultra "Breckinridge" Democrat, and this is the case in all of the appointments. They seem to have rather sought the man, than the man to have sought them.

If there is one class more guilty than another, in this wicked rebellion, it is those who have left their homes in Kentucky to join the invaders of the State. Knowing the loyalty of our people, they have fled to the camps of the enemy, to come back to conquer the will of a majority, and carry the State out of the Union. May all such be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

THE PRESIDENT'S KENTUCKY RAILROAD PROJECT.—Do the business men of this State realize that Kentucky is in earnest about the President's recommendation for a railroad to East Tennessee, and that Louisville is already at work to secure the connection and its advantages of trade? The matter actually entered into the canvass for U. S. Senator, and Mr. Guthrie received several of the votes that came within one of electing him, from old opponents, who supported him only on the consideration that he was already President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that self-interest would prompt him to exert all his energies in the effort to secure the new route in connection with the Lebanon branch of this road, so as to throw the trade into Louisville. It is scarcely worth while to argue that the Cincinnati route (from Nicholasville, 18 miles beyond Lexington) is the shortest, best and most natural. It must be remembered that Mr. Guthrie has already been elected Governor of Lebanon to the Tennessee board surveyed; that he is prepared at once to furnish estimates and to press the matter with all the influence that a railroad president, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury and the most prominent man in Kentucky, backed by its principal city, may be supposed able to bring to bear on Congress.

The Kentucky Legislature takes the President's recommendation as made in good faith, has already passed a resolution that "it will co-operate with the General Government in its construction," and has instructed its Senators and requested its Representatives to urge the matter upon Congress. The belief here is that the road will be built, and built speedily, as the exigencies of the war demand. Cincinnati needs to be up and doing if she would not have this important avenue of trade pass by her door to rivalry.—*Frankfort Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.*

It is a well-known fact that no public work of any kind can be projected or broached, but that Cincinnati claims she should have the benefit of it. But Louisville is this time ahead. Cincinnati has never been known, with all her clamor, to spend her money in furtherance of the improvements she wants completed. Louisville is always spending, and has not yet reaped any benefit. The city of Louisville ordered and paid for a thorough reconnaissance of routes to Knoxville, some two or three years ago, when the project of a road to Knoxville was the great subject of interest in this vicinity. A committee from Knoxville visited Cincinnati and Louisville; they received great promises from Cincinnati, towards the fulfillment of which not one step has yet been taken. The response made by Louisville was the order to make preliminary surveys; they were made and paid for. The City Council, at its last meeting but one, passed a resolution ordering copies of the report to be forwarded to the Louisville members of the Legislature, and, if they recollect aright, to our Representatives in Congress. "Louisville is moving," and will continue to move till she has secured the location of the road and the letting out of the contracts. Louisville has built the major part of the road to Nashville and Memphis, and she will do as well for this new road.

Why not? The opening of railroad communication with East Tennessee, and thence through North Carolina to the seaboard at Wilmington, will put us within twenty-four hours of the south Atlantic coast—give us command of the shortest and speediest route to Cuba and South America. It would open up to Louisville capital, now and for years, dormant, a rich investment. It would render Louisville the great internal mart of the Union. The distance would not exceed eight hundred miles; or, continuing in the same general line after reaching Knoxville, and passing down through Western North Carolina, through South Carolina, to Beaufort, the distance to the seaboard would not exceed seven hundred miles, of which the terminus would be fully one hundred miles further south, and we should be able to command the entire rice and cotton market of South Carolina. The way business upon such a line of road would be immense; and, with a branch through the length of North Carolina to Wilmington, the products of that State would be brought to swell the trade of Louisville.

It would open up the rich coal, iron and salt resources of Southeastern Kentucky and East Tennessee, the tar, turpentine and resin sources of North Carolina, the rice and cotton of South Carolina, and with proper exertions could command for Louisville a large portion of the trade of Cuba in sugars, and South America in coffee, hides, etc. In return, Louisville would become the great manufacturing for a population of several millions.

At another time we may pursue this subject more at length; mean while we trust the City Council, the city Representatives in the Legislature, the Hon. Robert Mallory in Congress, and the citizens themselves, will all put their shoulders to the wheel, until the wagon (locomotive) is finally on the track and in motion.

According to the census of 1860, the white population of the seceded States is as follows:

Alabama..... 529,164
Arkansas..... 324,323
California..... 380,530
Florida..... 192,460
Georgia..... 597,067
Louisiana..... 284,999
Mississippi..... 253,687
North Carolina..... 661,566
South Carolina..... 301,271
Tennessee..... 534,863
Texas..... 420,651
Virginia..... 1,060,196
Total..... 5,200,253

It is this population that is determined to ruin or ruin the country, or rather it is some hundred of this population who have precipitated the people of the South into the revolution. It is the sheerest humbug to suppose that they can triumph. It is to aid the efforts of these people that Buckner, Preston, Breckinridge, and others, have joined the rebels to invade our homes and desolate the country, and if need be, burn our city, that a gang of political bankrupts and desperadoes can set up to govern the country.

The flag of truce from Buckner, asking permission for his wife to come to our city to bury a dead child, was very properly refused. Whatever the pretext for getting within our lines, we think General Buell warranted in refusing all such appeals if there was a dead child to be buried, Louisville is neither the permanent home of the traitor Buckner nor his good lady, nor is it the birth-place of either, and why it should be brought here, where Buckner can never come, is a matter of surprise to some. To us it is plain enough that General Buell properly rejected the request of Mrs. Buckner to come to Louisville.

Most persons have a mortal antipathy to a snake, and he is said to be a very charming animal.

Expeditions. The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican telegraphs to that paper on the 11th, as follows:

Yesterday morning General Smith sent out eight hundred infantry, and three hundred cavalry, under command of General Wallace, to Vicksburg, to destroy a grist mill which was being taken to the rebel camp, Beauregard, eighteen miles south of Mayfield. They returned last evening, bringing twenty-seven prisoners, having destroyed the mill, and quite a large lot of lumber. The prisoners had been aiding the enemy, carrying on a contraband trade.

We have information that, on the 11th, another expedition, with two gunboats, went up the Tennessee river to the State line, with the purpose of attacking and taking possession of Fort Henry, and either holding or destroying it, as circumstances might demand. If this report proves true, and the Fort is captured and held, then we shall have made a lodgment on the "sacred soil" of Tennessee, and our forces can, with but a few hours' work, move five or ten miles further up the river, and taking possession of the bridge across the Tennessee river, on the line of the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis Railroad, effectually cut off all reinforcements for Johnson and Buckner that may propose to move up from Memphis, as well as confine their line of retreat to the Nashville railroad; and the probabilities are that their retreat in any direction will be completely cut off. What movements are on foot to this end we leave to the "Secesh" to find out through their underground mail line.

Anna A. Dower, a professed spiritual medium, is on trial at Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of Mrs. Rhoda M. Wilkins. Anna, though spiritual, was "earthly" enough to let Mr. Wilkins, and while she was attending the wife as a "medium" in her sickness, she took the opportunity to administer arsenic to her. The prisoner now says that if she did administer the poison, it was not her own act, but that of an "evil spirit" working through her. The defense will scarcely save Anna from the punishment due for her grave offense.

THE RESULT OF SEVENTEEN YEARS OF IMMIGRATION.—The report issued by the State Department at Washington in regard to the number, sex and age of passengers arriving in this country by sea from foreign countries, shows that from September 30, 1844, to December 31, 1861, a period of seventeen years and three months, 4,386,441 were landed in the United States.

Col. Edward Hesser, of Mt. Washington, Bullitt county, has left with Wm. C. Thomas fourteen bushels of corn meal and twenty dollars in money, to be handed over for the benefit of soldiers' families. The Colonel is a staunch farmer and loyal citizen. We trust his good example will not be lost upon the wealthy yeomanry of our Commonwealth.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Gen. McClellan is said to sympathize warmly with the movement in favor of exchange of prisoners. Present indications are that this object will soon be accomplished, to the great rejoicing of many hundred families, who now suffer great anxiety on account of friends languishing in Southern prisons.

The tower found on Tybee island is three stories high, with walls ten feet thick, built of concrete. On the first and second floors is an opening four feet wide; on the third floor are twelve loopholes one foot square. It has a good magazine inside.

It is nearly six months since a vessel from a foreign port has entered the harbor of New Orleans, and yet the Southern "blowhards" pretend to ridicule the idea of the blockade.

A Patriot Martyr and his Heroic Wife. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives a letter from a lady in Charleston to a relative in Philadelphia, the statements in which, the Inquirer says, may be relied upon as an accurate description of affairs in that city at the present time. It is dated November 23, and after alluding to the continued state of fear in which they are kept, from the apprehension of a servile insurrection, the writer details in the following graphic style the death of a martyr in Charleston to his Union principles, and the heroic conduct of his wife:

Poor F— is dead; before the fall of Sumpter he exerted his influence, and both pen and voice against rebellion, until he was thrown into prison. At first he was treated as an ordinary criminal awaiting trial; but after the battle of Manassas the Confederates seemed drunk with triumph at their victory and made with rage over the vast number of victims who fell in their ranks. I wrote you with what pomp this city mourned her dead; amid it all, when the Confederate host seemed like to win, F— was offered freedom and promotion if he would espouse the Confederate cause. His military and scientific attainments were considerable, which made them anxious for his services.

"I have sworn allegiance to the Union," said he, "and am not one to break my pledge." When tempted with promise if he could be prevailed upon to enlist beneath their banner, he said, "You cannot buy my loyalty. I love Carolina and the South, but I love my country better. Finding him faithful to the day he loved, he was made to feel the power of his enemies. He was cast into a miserable, damp, ill-ventilated cell, and fed on coarse fare; half the time neglected by his drunken keeper. His property was confiscated, and his wife and children beggared and made wretched.

Poor fellow! he sank beneath his troubles, and was soon removed from the persecution of his oppressors. The day before his death he said to his wife:

"Mary, you are beggared because I would not prove disloyal."

"God be thanked for your fidelity!" replied the wife. "They have taken your wealth and life, but could not stain your honor, and our children shall boast of an unsullied name. My husband, rejoice in your truth."

She returned to her friends after his death, openly declaring her proudest boast should be her husband died a martyr to his patriotism. The ladies are generally strong secessionists. They are forming bands of nurses, as the Northern ladies have done; they are also busy sewing for the army. What are you doing, little patriot? Persuading all your gentlemen friends to enlist in the Union troops, I suppose. Well, God speed them, and send us peace with little bloodshed; and then unless you have learned to despise our rebellious Palmetto State, I shall welcome you to her luxurious plains.

The Rev. W. T. McElroy, formerly of our place, has temporarily taken charge of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, in Louisville.—*Paris Citizen, 13th.*

Madame Grial's departure for America is announced.

Important News. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

We have before us, says the St. Louis Republican, the message of Governor Rees to the Arkansas Legislature, in session at Little Rock, last month. Reserving for another article some comments upon the financial condition of the State, as shown in this document; we wish to mention a few interesting items with respect to military operations exhibiting rich developments.

It appears that the State Convention and Governor Rees and the Legislature have been in a terrific snarl ever since the former body met and assumed to do acts which the Executive believes overstepped in authority. The principal cause of complaint that Governor Rees has against the Legislature lies in the creation of a Military Board, which appears to have restrained the Governor somewhat, or to use his own language, "put him in strings." An immense amount of the grating, paving and curbing of Campbell street, from Keller to Broadway, N. Kemp, contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the grading and paving of the sidewalk on the south side of College, from First to Brook street, P. Means, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The report of Chas. Wall, Flour Inspector, for November, 1861, was read and filed. The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the grading and paving of the sidewalk on the south side of College, from First to Brook street, P. Means, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A claim of \$105 30, in favor of J. D. Salvage, for labor on Floyd, between College and Breckinridge streets, was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

A claim of \$200, in favor of O. H. Stratton, for services as Clerk of City Court to Dec 1, was referred to Finance Committee.

The report of the Wharfmaster to Dec 7, 1861, was read and filed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

German & Bro., \$85, for warrant books. P. & M. Pfeiffer, \$541 10, for building sewer in Eastern District.

M. M. Murphy and others, \$54 29, for work on streets Eastern District.

F. T. Neale, \$6, for repairing bridge.

E. McHarry, \$12 16, for stone furnished Wharfmaster.

Hospital, \$694 78, expenses for October, 1861.

A. Mahouse, \$493 95, expenses for November, 1861.

J. O. Salisbury, \$468, for repairs to pumps to December 1, 1861.

J. M. Summers, \$402, for repairs to pumps to December 1, 1861.

Mr. Caruth, from the Finance Committee, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of Alexander Owens, in regard to license for livery stables.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's apportionment of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of College, from Brook to Floyd street, P. Means contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting further time, until March 9, 1862, to P. & M. Pfeiffer to grade, pave and curb Roseale street, from Preston to Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Duckwall presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the bowldering on Portland Avenue, at a cost of \$100, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Silas Evans \$27 00, for room rent for the Chief of Police to place two night watchmen upon the levee, was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the report of the Street Inspector, Western District, from 21st November to December 4th, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Hochberg & Laule, \$8 40, for stone furnished Street Inspector, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution to adjourn, to meet again on Thursday evening, December 19th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Remarkable Change of English Sentiment on Slavery.

THE OCTOBER.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Sir: In your criticism of my drama, The October, it is stated that the reception of the fifth act, in which the rebel commits suicide in order to escape the grasp of his purchaser, contrasts strongly with the enthusiastic applause which had accompanied the first four acts of the play.

The question involved in these few words is not one of merely public opinion, but of public sympathy, as expressed last night, is as just as it is inexplicable. Since the Uncle Tom mania, the sentiments of the English public on the subject of slavery have seemed to be undergoing a great change; but I confess I was not prepared to find that change so radical as it appeared to be when the experiment was tried upon the feelings of a miscellaneous audience. May I claim your attention to this view of a subject fraught with much serious interest?

A long residence in the Southern States, of America had convinced me that the delusions in Uncle Tom's Cabin of the condition of the slaves, their lives and feelings, were false. I found the negroes, as a happy, gentle, kindly, grateful population, and the restraints upon their liberty so slight as to be barely perceptible. A visitor to Louisiana, who might expect to find his vulgar sympathies aroused by the exhibition of corporeal punishment and physical torture, would be much disappointed. For my part, with every facility for observation, I never witnessed any ill treatment whatever of the servile class; on the contrary, the slaves are in general warmly attached to their masters, the white homes, and this condition of things I have faithfully depicted.

But, behind all this, there are features in slavery far more objectionable than any of the above. I found the negroes, by the side of the happy families existing between the slaves and the family of which they were dependents; they enjoyed the heartiness with which the planters who bought them. But when the color of the skin was changed, the ruffianly overseer to become his paragon, her suicide to preserve her purity provoked no sympathy whatever. Yet, a few years ago, the same public, in the same theater, witnessed, with deep emotion, the death of "Uncle Tom" when he was placed, his shirt stained with the blood from his lacerated back, crawling across the stage, and dying in slow torture.

In the drama of "The October" I see the more and teaching of the whole work. Had this girl been saved and the drama brought to a happy end, the horrors of her position, irretrievable from the very nature of the institution of slavery, would subsist into the condition of a temporary anomaly.

While I admit most fully the truth of your statement that the public was disappointed with the termination of the play, and would have been pleased with a happier issue, I feel strangely bewildered at such a change of feeling. Has public sentiment in this country veered so diametrically on this subject, and is it possible that this straw indicates that the feeling of the English people is taking another turn?

Yours, respectfully,

DION BOURGICHAULT.

HENRIETTA HOUSE, November 19.

The pink of the Peace, Senator Sumner, criticizing the military strategy of Major General Halleck in Missouri! Think of his military qualifications as to do! Think of his past previous, Military Resonance! Think of his laurels in battle—all so well qualified him to criticize and rebuke a soldier!—*N. Y. Express.*

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1861.

Present.—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Messrs. Tompsett, Crook, B. H. Hall, Story and Gregory.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor, informing the Council of the expiration of the Jeffersonville Ferry lease, and of the pump contracts, which was referred to Finance Committee.

The report of Chas. Wall, Flour Inspector, for November, 1861, was read and filed.

The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the grading and paving of the sidewalk on the south side of College, from First to Brook street, P. Means, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A claim of \$105 30, in favor of J. D. Salvage, for labor on Floyd, between College and Breckinridge streets, was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

A claim of \$200, in favor of O. H. Stratton, for services as Clerk of City Court to Dec 1, was referred to Finance Committee.

The report of the Wharfmaster to Dec 7, 1861, was read and filed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

German & Bro., \$85, for warrant books. P. & M. Pfeiffer, \$541 10, for building sewer in Eastern District.

M. M. Murphy and others, \$54 29, for work on streets Eastern District.

F. T. Neale, \$6, for repairing bridge.

E. McHarry, \$12 16, for stone furnished Wharfmaster.

Hospital, \$694 78, expenses for October, 1861.

A. Mahouse, \$493 95, expenses for November, 1861.

J. O. Salisbury, \$468, for repairs to pumps to December 1, 1861.

J. M. Summers, \$402, for repairs to pumps to December 1, 1861.

Mr. Caruth, from the Finance Committee, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of Alexander Owens, in regard to license for livery stables.

Mr. Irvine, from the Street Committee Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving the Engineer's apportionment of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of College, from Brook to Floyd street, P. Means contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting further time, until March 9, 1862, to P. & M. Pfeiffer to grade, pave and curb Roseale street, from Preston to Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Duckwall presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the bowldering on Portland Avenue, at a cost of \$100, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Silas Evans \$27 00, for room rent for the Chief of Police to place two night watchmen upon the levee, was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing the report of the Street Inspector, Western District, from 21st November to December 4th, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Hochberg & Laule, \$8 40, for stone furnished Street Inspector, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution to adjourn, to meet again on Thursday evening, December 19th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Remarkable Change of English Sentiment on Slavery.

THE OCTOBER.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Sir: In your criticism of my drama, The October, it is stated that the reception of the fifth act, in which the rebel commits suicide in order to escape the grasp of his purchaser, contrasts strongly with the enthusiastic applause which had accompanied the first four acts of the play.

The question involved in these few words is not one of merely public opinion, but of public sympathy, as expressed last night, is as just as it is inexplicable. Since the Uncle Tom mania, the sentiments of the English public on the subject of slavery have seemed to be undergoing a great change; but I confess I was not prepared to find that change so radical as it appeared to be when the experiment was tried upon the feelings of a miscellaneous audience. May I claim your attention to this view of a subject fraught with much serious interest?

A long residence in the Southern States, of America had convinced me that the delusions in Uncle Tom's Cabin of the condition of the slaves, their lives and feelings, were false. I found the negroes, as a happy, gentle, kindly, grateful population, and the restraints upon their liberty so slight as to be barely perceptible. A visitor to Louisiana, who might expect to find his vulgar sympathies aroused by the exhibition of corporeal punishment and physical torture, would be much disappointed. For my part, with every facility for observation, I never witnessed any ill treatment whatever of the servile class; on the contrary, the slaves are in general warmly attached to their masters, the white homes, and this condition of things I have faithfully depicted.

But, behind all this, there are features in slavery far more objectionable than any of the above. I found the negroes, by the side of the happy families existing between the slaves and the family of which they were dependents; they enjoyed the heartiness with which the planters who bought them. But when the color of the skin was changed, the ruffianly overseer to become his paragon, her suicide to preserve her purity provoked no sympathy whatever. Yet, a few years ago, the same public, in the same theater, witnessed, with deep emotion, the death of "Uncle Tom" when he was placed, his shirt stained with the blood from his lacerated back, crawling across the stage, and dying in slow torture.

In the drama of "The October" I see the more and teaching of the whole work. Had this girl been saved and the drama brought to a happy end, the horrors of her position, irretrievable from the very nature of the institution of slavery, would subsist into the condition of a temporary anomaly.

While I admit most fully the truth of your statement that the public was disappointed with the termination of the play, and would have been pleased with a happier issue, I feel strangely bewildered at such a change of feeling. Has public sentiment in this country veered so diametrically on this subject, and is it possible that this straw indicates that the feeling of the English people is taking another turn?

Yours, respectfully,

DION BOURGICHAULT.

HENRIETTA HOUSE, November 19.

The pink of the Peace, Senator Sumner, criticizing the military strategy of Major General Halleck in Missouri! Think of his military qualifications as to do! Think of his past previous, Military Resonance! Think of his laurels in battle—all so well qualified him to criticize and rebuke a soldier!—*N. Y. Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

Further from the Nashville and Mason and Slidell's Mission!

LONDON TIMES ON THE TRENT AFFAIR!

Sumner and Gov. Andrew on Slave-Catching!

THE SUMPTER ESCAPED AGAIN!

Capt. of the Iroquois to Blame! FROM PENNSYLVANIA!

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA!

MILITARY REGULATIONS OF WESTERN COMMERCE!

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 8:15 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily) 8:05 A. M.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily) 8:15 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express 8:20 P. M.

Connection Train (at New Albany) 8:20 P. M.

Passenger Train No. 1 8:30 P. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 8:40 P. M.

Accommodation Train 8:50 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp Nelson leaves daily at 8:00 A. M.

Passenger Train for Lexington and Richmond leaves daily at 8:00 A. M.

Passenger Train for Lexington and Richmond leaves daily at 8:00 A. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 4:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 5:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 7:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 8:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 9:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 11:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 1:00 P. M.

Chicago closes at 2:00 P. M.

St. Louis closes at 3:00 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Officer Charles Junot, of the river police, arrested, yesterday, a man named Dick Reed alias Harry Huston. He was making his way to Jeffersonville, and in his possession was found the following miscellaneous articles, some of which seem to have been stolen from a Catholic family:

A bundle, containing a lot of Union and secession envelopes, four skeleton keys of brass and iron, a wooden crucifix mounted with brass, a rosary, a Catholic work entitled "Golden Mass," a pair of silk gloves and mittens, a lot of old and new handkerchiefs, a lot of thread, buttons, pins, &c., a pair of drawers, an undershirt, 10 pounds cheese, 2 fancy shells, 1 pair ladies' congress garters, 1 fine undershirt, 2 ladies' chemises, 1 fancy flannel shirt, 1 check pillow case, 1 shirt (marked John Jones, Jr., on the yoke), a lot of socks and stockings, 3 yards cotton, 2 yellow curtains, 1 shirt, 2 aprons, 2 corsets, 1 calico dress pattern, 1 made bag with ruffles, pins, buttons, and 10 copper cents. He was arrested this morning before daylight. Mr. Junot has had his eye on the man for some time. Parties who have lost any of the above articles will do well to call on Mr. Junot for information concerning them.

We are informed that some sick soldiers came in by the Nashville road last evening, and remained at the depot a day or two. A physician was there to receive them and attend to their wants. We regret to learn, also, that this was not an isolated case, but that on other occasions the same lack of attention has been manifested. We do not know whose particular duty it is to be in attendance, but it is a shameful negligence somewhere, and we shall certainly expose those who are guilty of it, as soon as we can learn "where the bad blame lights." Munificent provisions have been made in the way of hospitals, and we are determined that the surgeons shall do their duty to our brave defenders when sickness overtakes them. Where does the blame rest in this particular?—Bulletin.

Some one, signing himself "A Sick Soldier," sends us a communication, in which he states that the sick are not properly fed, attended to—in fact, that the food given them is not sufficient to sustain life. We can scarcely believe this story, but it would be well if the arrangements at the hospitals were closely examined.

A SOUTHERN THEATRUM.—Amid the blatant proclamations of confidence in the cause of secession in which the rebels indulge, says the New York Times—all the more blatant as they are conscious of a coming collapse—there now and then comes out a fact which, with striking emphasis, gives the lie to their loud mouthings. Here is one. Paper money at the South is at thirty-five per cent. discount for gold.

United States Treasury notes or demand notes are freely taken at par! This is the kind of test that tells. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam in their banks. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury notes are eagerly sought for at par! They have, after all, not such erroneous ideas of the relative prospects of stability for the two Governments, those fellows.

NOT WELL DEFINED.—A Florida writing from that State to a friend in Buffalo says: "We have raised this season abundant crops of all kinds of provisions in the South. This is attributed to Providence, but I understand he has done the same thing for our enemies. His position, therefore, is not very well defined."

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah, is heavily mounted and bomb-proof, in consequence of which there will probably be, when the time comes, much warmer work to perform than at the taking of the battery on Hilton Head.

A cargo of 625 African heads were recently landed at Manzanilla, on the southwest coast of Cuba. The story goes that the Governor of the district took a bribe of \$25,000 to permit them to land.

"Call me pet names, dear." Greeley calls Bennett "a lying old braggart," and Bennett calls Greeley "a galvanised squaw."

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, D. C., 1861.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Officer Charles Junot, of the river police, arrested, yesterday, a man named Dick Reed alias Harry Huston. He was making his way to Jeffersonville, and in his possession was found the following miscellaneous articles, some of which seem to have been stolen from a Catholic family:

A bundle, containing a lot of Union and secession envelopes, four skeleton keys of brass and iron, a wooden crucifix mounted with brass, a rosary, a Catholic work entitled "Golden Mass," a pair of silk gloves and mittens, a lot of old and new handkerchiefs, a lot of thread, buttons, pins, &c., a pair of drawers, an undershirt, 10 pounds cheese, 2 fancy shells, 1 pair ladies' congress garters, 1 fine undershirt, 2 ladies' chemises, 1 fancy flannel shirt, 1 check pillow case, 1 shirt (marked John Jones, Jr., on the yoke), a lot of socks and stockings, 3 yards cotton, 2 yellow curtains, 1 shirt, 2 aprons, 2 corsets, 1 calico dress pattern, 1 made bag with ruffles, pins, buttons, and 10 copper cents. He was arrested this morning before daylight. Mr. Junot has had his eye on the man for some time. Parties who have lost any of the above articles will do well to call on Mr. Junot for information concerning them.

We are informed that some sick soldiers came in by the Nashville road last evening, and remained at the depot a day or two. A physician was there to receive them and attend to their wants. We regret to learn, also, that this was not an isolated case, but that on other occasions the same lack of attention has been manifested. We do not know whose particular duty it is to be in attendance, but it is a shameful negligence somewhere, and we shall certainly expose those who are guilty of it, as soon as we can learn "where the bad blame lights." Munificent provisions have been made in the way of hospitals, and we are determined that the surgeons shall do their duty to our brave defenders when sickness overtakes them. Where does the blame rest in this particular?—Bulletin.

Some one, signing himself "A Sick Soldier," sends us a communication, in which he states that the sick are not properly fed, attended to—in fact, that the food given them is not sufficient to sustain life. We can scarcely believe this story, but it would be well if the arrangements at the hospitals were closely examined.

A SOUTHERN THEATRUM.—Amid the blatant proclamations of confidence in the cause of secession in which the rebels indulge, says the New York Times—all the more blatant as they are conscious of a coming collapse—there now and then comes out a fact which, with striking emphasis, gives the lie to their loud mouthings. Here is one. Paper money at the South is at thirty-five per cent. discount for gold.

United States Treasury notes or demand notes are freely taken at par! This is the kind of test that tells. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam in their banks. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury notes are eagerly sought for at par! They have, after all, not such erroneous ideas of the relative prospects of stability for the two Governments, those fellows.

NOT WELL DEFINED.—A Florida writing from that State to a friend in Buffalo says: "We have raised this season abundant crops of all kinds of provisions in the South. This is attributed to Providence, but I understand he has done the same thing for our enemies. His position, therefore, is not very well defined."

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah, is heavily mounted and bomb-proof, in consequence of which there will probably be, when the time comes, much warmer work to perform than at the taking of the battery on Hilton Head.

A cargo of 625 African heads were recently landed at Manzanilla, on the southwest coast of Cuba. The story goes that the Governor of the district took a bribe of \$25,000 to permit them to land.

"Call me pet names, dear." Greeley calls Bennett "a lying old braggart," and Bennett calls Greeley "a galvanised squaw."

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, D. C., 1861.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

Hart vs. Morrow, McCracken, affirmed.

H

